NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:-

Three Copies..... 5

Any larger number addressed to names of subscribers \$1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. These rates make the WHERLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country. Postage five cents per copy for three months.

The EUROPEAN EDITION, every Wednesday, at Six cents per copy, \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage. The CALIFORNIA EDITION, on the 1st and 16th of each month, at Six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WERKLY HERALD, the European and California

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. eg-OUR FOREIGN COR-RESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. do not return rejected communications.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. -SAM.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—Erritopian Singing, Dancing, &c.—The First Board of Brokers. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY. SING. DANCING, BURLESQUES. &C. - MARIETTA ZANVRETTA OF

ING, DANCING, BURLESQUES. &C. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - Erniopian Min-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

BROADWAY ATHENEUM, Broadway. GRAND SCENIC LLUSIONS-PANORANA OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN EU-STEREOSCOPTICON SCHOOL OF ART-Corner of

New York, Monday, November 13, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
Нккабр	\$1,095,000
Times	. 368,150
Tribune	. 252,000
Evening Post	. 169,427
World	100,000
Sun	. 151,079
Express	. 90,548
NEW YORK HERALD	1,095,000
Simes, Tribune, World and Sun combined	871,329

THE NEWS.

A Raleigh despatch of yesterday announces that Pro visional Governor Holden has received instructions from Secretary Seward that he is to continue to exercise excutive functions in North Carolina until specially relieved by President Johnson, notwithstanding the fact that another Governor was elected by the people of that State on last Thursday. It will be remembered that in the interview which the North he informed them that Mr. Holden would be so instructed, as have also been the Provisional Governors of Masissippi, South Carolina and Florida. Thus it will be seen that the President is not disposed to allow the people of the States lately in rebellion to assume unrestric control of their affairs until, by complying with the terms which he demands, they demonstrate their loyalty to the government beyond a doubt and give security keep the peace in future. Their Legislatures must ratify

Some additional curious developments illustrative of test with the rebels have recently been made, and are set forth in the despatch of one of our Washington cor-respondents. A list, which is said to have been derived m rebel sources, is given of a large number of English firms who were engaged during the four years of the war in supplying the insurrectionists with goods, mostly con-traband of war, and it is said that the British Consul in Ravana, Mr. Crawford, acted as an agent for the Jeff. ederacy and the blockade runners engaged in carrying this merchandise into our southern ports. Soon Henry Hotze, of Mobile, was sent out to Europe by the rebel leaders to "write up" their cause in the English and Freuch press. On the way, Hotze stopped at Hovana, and there, it is said, a league was entered into by him, the British Consul and another individual, to do all they could for the rebels; and it is believed that the Consul at least was visilant and faithful in his part of

In the Mississippi Legislature the members seem ind sposed to act on the bills proposed for the regulation of edmen and their affairs, and it is thought probab that the most of these measures will be entirely passed over for the present session, though the people of the State, as well as those of South Carolina and other porturns of the South, entertain apprehensions of the negroes rising in insurrection, and legislation to entirely deprive arms has been suggested. A speech recently made in Jackson by a major in the national army to an assemblage of freedmen, in regard to the apparently Hiberal disposition towards them of the Legislature, has gi en great offence to the white Mississippians, and tended to inflame their prejudices against Northern men in general, and army officers in particular, against whom a

con newspaper proposes a regular crusade. The Canadians have a new cause of disturbance and apprehension, in addition to their alarm over the Fenian Minister in London and Earl Russell relative to the depredations of the Anglo-rebel privateers. The provincial journals and people are earnestly discussing th prospects of our government securing indemnity by se zeres of British property in this country and the con-sequent chances of war between the United States and Some of them show how easy it would be, in the event of war being declared, for an American army to march across the frontier and seize the whole Canada, and believe there is more real danger of such an occurrence than of a formidable Fenan invasion. The people, though, are still fearful of the latter affair, out of patience with the government for not a once placing a strong military force on the border, though they at the same time shiver over the prospect of the increased taxes which this armament would involve. Capinet sessions to devise means for meeting the Fenian raid have been held; but they have not yet resaited in making the frontier bristle with bayonets.

true of our Washington despatches states that a mar sent to this country by the British government to act as

n spy on Fenian operations is now in that city. is said that General Sickles will shortly supersede General Gillmore in command in South Carolina. Gene-

the letters of our Paris and Berlin correspondents. The to open at Paris during the spring of 1867, have consented, at the solicitation of our Minister, to extend the time allowed for American exhibitors to send in their lists to the 31st of January next, the 31st of last month having been the limit of the send of the limit of the send been the limit at first fixed upon. Preparations for the exposition are already going forward actively. The cholera still lingered in Paris at the date of our advices, and was carrying off a number of the inhabitants, not confining its ravages solely to the poor quarters, but invading the homes of the upper classes as well. The authorities were taking great pains to keep the public ignorant of the extent to which it prevailed. Eminent French physicians have recently stated that the medical profession is no better acquainted with the nature of the disease or the proper treatment of it now than it was years ago. All the wire, necessary materials, &c., for the completion of the Russo-American telegraph via Behring Straits have been contracted for in

Paris, and will shortly be shipped to this country.

In Berlin, as well as Hamburg, Bremen and othe
German cities, meetings have been held and arrange ments made for the purpose of taking up subscriptions in aid of the freedmen of the United States. A history army, has just been published in Berlin, and is favorably

noticed by the press of that city.

A very interesting account of the arrival from Cherbourg at Brest, France, and movements at the latter place, of Admiral Goldsborough's United States squadron, is given by one of our naval correspondents. He also furnishes a sketch of the eld town and its grand rockon the 24th of September, and immediately after a series of salutes and visits of coremony was commenced. There being a Russian war steamer in port, both the French and Russian flags were saluted by Admiral Goldsbrough's vessels, and the compliment was returned from the fort of the one nation and the ship of the other, about or hundred and seventy guns altogether being fired in the performance of these ceremonies. The in-tended visit of Admiral Goldsborough's fleet to the Mediterranean was delayed by the prevalence of cholera in the ports of that sea. The ravages of the disease in Marseilles and Toulon were fearful. In the latter place nearly all kinds of business were suspended, and over twenty thousand of the inhabitants fled to the country; but still the scourge continued its terrible work unabatedly on those who remained. Our corres pondent, after witnessing the fifthy condition of French cities generally, does not wonder at the headway cholers

Americans generally, and our wine drinkers in prepared statement of facts regarding the prepara-tion and manufacture of champagne presented in our correspondence from the old town of Rheims, the headquarters of one of the districts of France so exclusively devoted to the production of this sparkling and inspiring fluid. The pure juice of the grape has to pass through a num ber of processes, occupying altogether about three years, fter leaving the wine press, before it is ready for market After its first fermentation it is flat and disagreeable in taste, and, but for various manipulations and the extrin sic additions made to it, would never enter the throats of brains of connoissours. These preparatory processes are fully described by our correspondent. There have for some time existed difficulties between the Rheims wint manufacturers and exporters and the United States cus toms authorities, the latter alleging that for years pas our government has been defrauded by an under valua tion in the invoices which have accompanied it of the champagne shipped to our ports. This the former stoutly deny, and the trouble still remains open for adjudica

Few people outside of this city, and but few compara tively of its residents, have any preper conception of the extensive operations of the machine shops of the me tropolis and the immense quantity of work, of the mos finished and elaborate character, they are constantly turning out. Some idea of the proportions of these es tablishments, the systematic completeness of their inter-nal arrangements, the vast amount of the most skilled labor performed in them, and the busy scenes which their interiors present, can be formed from a brief sketch The principal of these machine works are located along the North and East river fronts of the city, numbers of them occupying entire blocks each, and some of them parts of two or three blocks. There are between twenty and thirty of them that employ each from five to hundred men all the year round, and some of them have now fully employed from seven hundred to one thousand experienced a considerable revival, and giving promise of even busier times during the winter.

The new Catholic church of St. Gabriel, a large and antiful structure, in Thirty-seventh street, between First and Second avenues, was dedicated yesterday fore hishop McCloskey, assisted by other emmont clergymen by Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina,

Bishop Potter, of the Episcopal Church of this diocese, officiated at a public confirmation yesterday morning it the Mariners' floating church. Pike slip, of seven candi dates for admission to church fellowship. The proceed ings were of an interesting character, and the sermon preached by the bishop was listened to with great attention by the congregation.

A very large audience at Dr. Cheever's church last evening listened to addresses from the Rev. Mr. French and General Fisk on the condition of the freedmen the recently rebellious States. The direct object of these addresses was to stimulate the congregation to the blacks, who in many portions of the South are represented to be in a state nearly bordering upon starvation The proceedings closed with the unanim lution asserting the perfect equality before the law of the white and the black man and that the peace and honor of the nation and the interests of justice require that the right of suffrage shall be unconditionally secured

A public meeting of the New York Young Men's Chris tian Association was held last night in leving Hall. There was present a growded assemblage, which was addressed by Governor Fenton and the Rev. Thomas E. Hastings John Cotton Smith and Joseph T. Duryea. All spoke it favor of the institution, as being of great benefit to the ountry at large, and urged its extens

A discourse by Professor Facchella, on the condition Italy, was delivered in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, yes terday, and an appeal was made for aid in support of a religious periodical published at Milan; but the appeal did not meet with success.

A very interesting address was delivered last evening by Rev. Richard Parker, a clergyman from England, before the American Bible Mission, at the corner of Eighth avenue and Eighteenth street. The lecturer spoke at some length on the duty and mission of all true Chri tians, and made a strong appeal to the religious zeal and faith of his hearers. A deaf and dumb man, named William Bennett, wa

ran over and instantly killed, his body being terribly angled on Saturday evening, at the corner of Hudson and Desbrosses streets, by a freight car of the Hudson River Railroad. The driver of the car was arrested and committed to await the result of an inquisition. The quarterly reports of the captains of the Metro

politan Police give the number of persons arrested in the city during the three months ending on the Sist of etober as twenty-two thousand two hundred and eighty four, of whom sixteen thousand four hundred and seventy-three were males and five thousand eight hun-

A man named Stephen H. Brown has been committed to the Tombs on charge of attempting, on last Saturday efternoon, to destroy the building No. 8 Elizabeth street, in the upper part of which reside twelve families, b setting fire to a barrel of kerosene oil in the rear part grocery on the first floor. The fire was fortunately liscovered and extinguished before it had gained much headway. Brown's object in the affair is not known.

The police early yesterday morning made a descent on an alleged gambling house at 763 Broadway, and arrested James W. Buckley and seven other persons who is said were found engaged at the game of faro. Buckley was held for a hearing, and the others were lischarged after being fined and receiving a reprimand.

The schooner Milton Badger arrived at San Prancis on the 5th inst. from Anadyrsk, Siberia, whither she conveyed a party who are to explore the prospective route through that country of the Russo-American graph via Behring Strait, together with stores and sup-plies for their subsistence and the performance of their work.

The members of the Tunisian embassy arrived in Providence, R. I., from this city yesterday morning, General Gilmore in command in South Carolina. Gene-of Sickles lost Washington yesterday for Richmond, Va. where they were shown every proper attention by the authorities, and where and in the vicinity they are ex-seems of Services herip of interest are contained in posted to time in for two or three dark.

The first Monday in December next, the 4th of the month, is the appointed day for the meeting of the new Congress. If the Southern States, therefore, engaged in the work of reconstruction, desire to have their members on hand at the organization of the two houses they must accomplish their work of preparation within the brief remaining interval of three weeks. The States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas have elected their members to both houses, and before the end of November we expect that Georgia and Florida will have done so, leaving only Texas still under an unmixed provisional military government. So far, then, as the admission of the late insurgent States to their old places in Congress will depend upon the election of their members Texas probably alone will be behind-

But in connection with these elections there are certain conditions attached which must be met by the States concerned before they can be accepted by the President as qualified to resume their relations of members of the Union in good standing. What is their situation? They lately belonged to the rebellious league of the so-called "Confederate States." Under that rebellious league, by force of arms, for four long years they devoted all their means resources, forces and energies to the task of an independent Southern confederacy, resting on the corner stone of African slavery. They plunged into the rash experiment of war against the sovereign authority of the United States to make good their assumed right of secession and to perpetuate their institution of slavery. The redemption of the debts of their league incurred in this war was made dependent upon their success. Their armies, however, were beaten and dispersed, their Southern confederacy collapsed, and the States concerned were thus reduced to submission to

In this condition, and in the absence of Congress, they fell into the hands of President Johnson. His immediate predecessor in the White House had made the extinction of slavery a war measure in behalf of the Union. Thus this Gordian knot of slavery was severed by the sword, while, with the downfall of Jeff. Davis, the debts and doings of his confederacy, and of each of the States as members of the league, and the dogma of secession which gave birth to their conspiracy, all went down together. The armies and fleets of the United States had made clean work of their branch of the business, which was the tearing down the Southern confederacy, root and branch; and it was so recognized by President Johnson.

With this clear understanding of their situation, President Johnson assumed the task of reorganizing the late insurgent States. They were not destroyed, but they were in chaos. They had rejected their loyal State governments, and their rebellious governments had been put down by the strong arm of the Union; and so they were left without any local government whatever. We need not recapitulate here the progressive steps pursued by the President in his programme of reconstruction. It is sufficient for our present purpose that he asks no more and will accept nothing less from the several States concerned than what they have justly lost by their rebellion, and what the Union has fairly gained. He thus demands from each of them as the conditions precedent to their restoration to the national councils:-

First-As indemnity for the past, the recognition, in the new organic State law, of the abo-

Second-As security for the future, the ratification by the State Legislature of the amendment to the federal constitution, prohibiting, for all time to come, the revival of slavery anywhere within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

Third-A clear declaration, as the the State, that secession is a nullity, and that all its doings, debts and obligations are null and void.

These are the essential conditions, resulting from the war, from which the Southern States directly interested cannot escape. There is not the remotest prospect that a solitary member from any State concerned will be admitted or recognized by the President as eligible to a seat in Congress short of the fulfilment of these conditions. His late instructions to the parties engaged in the work of reorganization in North and South Carolina, Florida and Georgia leave not a shadow of doubt upon the

We have lately, on several occasions, argued in favor of the admission of the members elect from the South, by the Clerk of the House, upon his roll of members regularly elected. But unless before the 4th of December, or on that day in season, in some official proclamation from the President, the eligibility of said members is recognized, the House Clerk can do nothing for them. He can only say that he has no official information that any of the late rebellious States have been fully released from the pains and penalties of the rebellion. From present appearances, those States will be wholly excluded from the roll of the Clerk, which will form the House for the election of the Speaker. After that election, under these circumstances, it is morally certain that the conditions laid down by President Johnson will not be mitigated, but will in all probability be reproduced in a more rigid shape and with additional exactions in the legislation of Congress.

Consulting their own best interests, therefore, the several State Conventions and Legislatures of the South engaged in the work of reconstruction will do well to fulfil, if possible, the conditions laid before them by President Johnson in season for a recommendation from him in their behalf on or before the day of the meeting of Congress.

PHILANTHROPY IN HIGH PLACES.—The eximple set by the highest lady in France in visiting and comforting the cholera patients at the Paris hospitals should not be lost on those of our city. There is a vast amount of benevolence and bumane sympathy among our American women, which is lost for want of opportunities for its development, or which is wasted on objects that do not legitimately call it forth. If the sentiment that was expended on the movement in favor of Jeff. Davis with the President the other day were directed to other channels a vast amount of practical good might be effected. Why cannot, for instance, the ladies who were parties to it follow the example of the Empress Engenie, and assist in guarding against the approach of the cholera | it is intolerable that healthy passengers should

houses and endeavoring to improve their condition? This would be a miss their sex and tenderness of heart than interference in matters of public policy of which they are necessarily but indifferent judges.

North and South American Wars-A Con

tinental Republic. The States of Northern America, the Re public of the United States, have just passed through a tremendous war, and the States of South America, including republics and socalled empires, are now in a fearfully tumultuons and warlike condition. Frightful as it was in its details, the war in the United States resulted in the vindication of the authority of the government and the firm establishment of republican principles in the northern part of the American continent. What the results will be in the South and Central America remains to be seen.

The war in Mexico is a contest for supersed ing a republican by a monarchical form of government. In this war are enlisted the sympathies and material aid of the imperialists of France and Germany. At the latest accounts the leader of the republicans, President Juarez, was still warring against the imperialist forces, and with success. In the Haytien republic, formerly the empire of Soulouque, President Geffrard is laboring hard to put down an insurrection that has risen against his government, and in which the English are reported to have intervened, after the manner, but upon a smaller and a different scale, to that of Napoleon in the affairs of Mexico. In St. Domingo the republic has compelled Spain to withdraw her troops. Further south, on the Atlantic slope, the allied Powers of Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation have been fighting the brave Paraguayans. On the Pacific slope Chile and Spain are at war. Spain is endeavoring to blockade the Chilean ports, and to exact concessions, which the Chileans are not disposed to yield. And on the same shores there is trouble between the government and revolutionary spirits in Peru. How far Spain, under the direction of Napoleon, may be concerned in fomenting disturbances in Peru, and how far Napoleon may be charged with encouraging the warlike demonstrations of the Spanish Admiral against Chile, will be matters that must be developed in the progress of events. The new and energetic Minister to Chile just appointed by President Johnson will undoubtedly be prompt in unravelling all points involving American interests, not only in the issues between the Chilean and Spanish governments, but between those of all other Powers that interfere with the republican institutions on the Pacific side of South America.

Thus we see that fighting is going on upon a large scale nearly throughout the southern portion of the continent. Certainly will the people of the Union regard with deep interest the struggles of their republican brethren in South America and in Mexico in their efforts to free themselves from foreign oppression and to

restore domestic tranquillity. In the meantime what are the policy and the duty of the government of the United States? These were foreshadowed in the recent address of President Johnson to the Minister of the Argentine Republic. In that address the President said "it was a source of enduring gratification to the people of the United States that they have framed for themselves a constitution for their civil government which so many of the new, enlightened and enterprising States which are growing up on this continent have thought worthy of being adopted by them as a model." In expressing his regret that the Argentine Republic is now encountering the evils of a foreign war, President Johnson expressed the "hope that its calamities might be mitigated, and that the issue might involve no detriment to the republic or the cause of republicanism." Here we find an index to the course the United States government will pursue, under the administration of President Johnson, when the time arrives for decisive action upon the Monroe doctrine. Here is an indication that republicanism will, in a few years, be stretched from one end of the continent to the other-from Canada to Patagonia-followed by the erection of a system of grand continental republics that will endure

Meanwhile republicanism will continue to spread in the Old World, slowly but surely, and the influence of our great success on this continent will extend that potential aid to those suffering under the tyrannies of Europe which will help them immeasurably in achieving their final emancipation.

THE CHOLERA-OUR QUARANTINE REGULA TIONS.—The appeal of the cabin passengers of the Atalanta published in our paper of yesterday discloses a case of considerable hardship. From the commencement of the voyage to the present time there has not been a single case of illness among them, with the exception of that of a passenger suffering from consumption. Since the arrival of the vessel here she has been thoroughly fumigated, and all the sick steerage passengers have been removed to the hospital ships. No fresh case of the infection has broken out since Saturday, and, to all appearances, all danger in connection with the vessel has passed away. The cabin passengers are, nevertheless, confined on board, and no steps have been taken to improve their condition. It is natural that they should feel restive and impatient at a state of things for which there is no apparent reason. The health officers have no doubt their own motives for their retention on board, but it is difficult to conjec ture them. If the national and State Legislatures have failed to provide the proper quarantine grounds it is no reason why the passengers arriving at our port should be put to all this inconvenience and suffering. Once the necessary measures for the fumigation of an infected vessel and the removal of the sick to hospital have been completed, the healthy passengers should be conveyed to some place on shore where they could be isolated for a short time previous to their being set at liberty. Thus sil danger of their carrying the infection with them would be guarded against and the disease be controlled in its different stages.

It will be answered to this that the Legislature has failed to provide the ground required to carry out these regulations, and that we shall have to wait until it meets in order to obtain an appropriation for the purpose. We see no necessity for the delay. It is competent for the Board of Health to buy or hire such a location on shore as will be temporarily suited to the purpose. This should be done at once, for

which the disease has been raging, to their great peril and discomfort. Our own op as well as that of scientific men generally, is, that these Lazaretto regulations are inefficaci Our true safeguards against visitations of this sort are personal cleanliness, regular living and sanitary municipal ordinances, enforced under severe penalties. If the Legislature will only do its duty, and pass laws compelling the owners of tenement houses to pay proper attention to the condition of their buildings, we believe three-fourths of the danger would be averted. A revision of our system of public drainage and a strict fulfilment of its duties by the Street Department would accomplish the

Congress and the Currency. In the next Congress there will probably be two parties, favoring diametrically opposite ideas on the policy necessary to be pursued in relation to the currency of the country. One side will come out flat footed for contraction, and insist upon an immediate restoration of the metallic standard; while the other will, no doubt, be clamorous for further inflation, and attempt by argument to show that the continued prosperity of the people can only be secured by the adoption of such a course. We are of opinion that the judgments of both will be wrong, and that if the policy of either is adopted we cannot hope to escape a devastating financial crisis. If we allow the sentiments of the former faction to be put into practical operation, unprepared as we are for so sudden a change, we will be forced to witness, as we have before attempted to show and as the financial records of other nations fully prove. the cramping of our energies and the crippling of the enterprising spirits of the people. If those who will be likely to adhere to the latter policy should succeed the day of reckoning would be postponed; but when the time should arrive for a change from ephemeral riches to substantial wealth a crash would attend the transition which would spread devastation and ruin over all the commercial centres of the

Secretary McCulloch, we have reason to believe, ignores the ideas of both the extremist factions on the question of financial economy, and favors the pursuance of an intermediate course. He desires a restoration of specie payments as soon as it can be done practically, and in fact, and not nominally, as was the case with the Bank of England from 1817 to 1825; but he also wishes that it shall be effected gradually and with as little stirring of the elements that produce financial revulsions and panics as possible. He favors the funding of the currency in a quiet and easy manner, consuming a period of five or six years in the accomplishment of the work; at the end of which time he anticipates the complete reproduction of a healthy state of finance and a permanent restoration of the bullion basis, without being forced to undergo a series of disasters such as England encountered from 1815 to 1825 in her attempts to emerge from her depreciated paper money condition.

If this policy be pursued, and the natural course of trade, nursed and strengthened as it will be by our growing wealth and increasing population, be kept free from legislative enactments for the advancement of particular interests, we shall have no fears of the result, and we do not hesitate to predict that our currency will assume, quite as soon as the necessities of trade demand, its normal condition.

We would recommend Secretary McCulloch, therefore, to place in his annual report very few financial theories before Congress, but simply ask to be permitted to quietly pursue the course he proposes to adopt, and to leave the people to solve that great financial problem, to wit: how the specie basis can be restored without producing revulsions.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S OPINION OF THE COP-PERHEADS.—The appointment of General Kilpatrick to the important position of Minister Plenipotentiary to Chile may be regarded as indicating President Johnson's opinion of the copperheads. The gallant General won his military distinction and promotion by fighting the Southern rebels, and now the President of the United States honors him with a first class ambaggadorial mission as a reward for thrashing the Northern copperheads. This is a warning to all copperhead office holders and office seekers. In attempting to bag Andy Johnson they will find that they are altogether mistaken in their game, and, like the radical republicans, they will be left out in the cold, to make way for the steady and triumphant march of the new party of the people, the President's firm and honest backers.

IMMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH .- We see that mong the immigrants arriving here a considerable number are bound directly for the Southern States. There are parties whose destinations were fixed before they left Europe, and who do not include the immigrants who came here without any settled plans, and who were subsequently influenced to proceed in the same direction. The fact is a significant one, and is full of promise for the South. It is well known that but few immigrants arrive here without bringing some little capital with them, and no doubt most of those who started with the idea of settling in the restored States are provided with larger sums than usual. At the South the amounts which they bring will, in gold, purchase ten times the land which they could buy at the North for the same money. Thus we shall have introduced at once into the Southern States an agricultural element that will replace negro labor, and that by its introduction of capital will also replace all that has been lost by the war.

SKATING.—This favorite amusement promi to take a development during the present winter that it has not before reached. Several new skating ponds are about to be opened in New York and Brooklyn, and we shall soon be in the midst of a carnival season unprecedented for its gayety and brilliancy. From indications that reach us the winter promises to be an exceedingly cold one, so that there is but little danger of the cholera arriving to mar the general appetite for amusement.

> The Steerage of the Atalanta. STRABBILL ATALANTA, LOWER QUARANTINE, NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1865.

I was astonished to find a statement in your journal this morning that visitors to the ship had reported the steerage of the Atlanta more fitted for a pigpen than for the transmission of human beings across the Atlantic. the transmission of human beings across Allow me, sir, to contradict the statement. No visitor are fitted out according to plans of the French Emigra guarding against the approach of the cholera it is intolerable that healthy passengers should the Commissioners and Dr. Walser has stated that the turky and Tennessee, and Tennessee an

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Musical Intelligence.

The concert given at this church last evening, un both musically and pecuniarily. The artists were in fine voice, and their efforts were fully appreciated by the very large sudience. The proceeds are to be devoted to the perpetuation of the present very one choir and organization of the church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Meyerbeer's L'Africaine, as given by the English Operacompany, in London, is spoken of as one of their most marked successes. The libratio was rendered into excellent English in a spirited manner by Mr. Kenney. Mass Louisa Pyne, Madame Lemmers-Sherrington and Charles Adams rendered full justice to the music. The band was conducted by Mr. A. Mellon. Miss Louisa Pyne took the leading character; Madame Sherrington appeared as Inez; Mr. Adams, Vasco de Gama; Mr. Lawrence, Nelusko (the real hero of the piece); Mr. H. Corrie, Don Pedro, the President of the Council; Mr. Dussek, Don Diego, the father of Inez; Mr. Aynsley Cook, the Grand Inquisitor, and Mr. Patey, the High Pricet of Brama. Inquisitor, and Mr. Patey, the High Priest of The mise on scene was gorgeous and exactly that of the Ralian Opera. On the 25th of October the Mock Doctor

Ralian Opera. On the 25th of October the Moek Doctor was performed by the company, the new ballet La Batlerina coming afterwards. This ballet is eaid to be very sparkling and picturesque, and was well received. Vincent Wallace, the composer, left two sons: Both give promise of musical talent. They are now studying at the Conservatory, Parts. It is contemplated in London to give a grand musical entertainment at one of the leading city theatres so as to provide a fund sufficient to combine the young man to cultivate their talent without enable the young men to cultivate their talent

which is greatly praised by the Italian press.

The new Salle de Spectacle at Antwerp was opened with brilliant success on the 16th of October. The principal item in the opening performance consisted of the

Beethoven symphony in C minor.

The new Opera House of Paris is being pushed forward towards completion with extraordinary activity. The Emperor expects to see it opened in 1867, and sculptors. masons, smiths, painters and laborers are all at work on and in the building with an activity and degree of appli cation seldom equalled. In some of the departments the men are aided by the steam. The new house will be inaugurated with an original work—Le Roi Lear—of which the music will be composed by Verdt and the poem by Mery.

The popular series of Sunday concerts of M. Pasdel commenced in Paris on the 22d of October, at the Cirque Napoleon. The programme comprised a selection from the works of Weber, Haydn, Mendelssohn and Boethoven. ed in Paris on the 22d of October, at the Cirque These French metropolitan concerts begin at two o'cl in the afternoon, and furnish a delightful entertainm between the dejeuner and the diner of the citizens

very well supported in Mozart Hall, Cincinnati.

Miss Maria de Roode gave a concert in Mozart Hall Cincinnati, on the 9th of November. She was supported by Mrs. Eugenie Rice and Mons. Pinguely. The pieces were from the compositions of Mozart, Liszt, Arditi, Bethoven, Donizetti, Artot and Gottschalk.

Colton and Murphy's minstrels returned to Portland Me., from Boston, November 10. They were to perform The San Francisco Minstrela, with a select comp

Mrs. Sedley Brown is playing in Arrah as Pogue at the

Metropolitan theatre, San Francisco. This is Mrs. Brown's first engagement in California. Song abounds at the Olympic theatre, San Francisco. Quite recently during one evening the audience were en-tertained by Johnny Collins in his ludicrous "Hush a-by-

baby;" Jenhy Lamont in "Her bright smile haunts me atili," Rhondes with his "Tramp, tramp;" Billy Force story about the "Pretty little girl," and the whole company in the "Anvil Chorus" and a grand Walk Around. Afterwards came the burlesque of Arrah na Pogue on

The management of Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati, have produced the Irish drama entitled O'Neal in a careful nanner. It is well patronized.

Alice Kingsbury, the "Elfin Star," sustained three

haracters in the new play The Lady of Kildare, at the National theatre, Cincinnati, November 8. There was a large audience.

night of ber engagement in Nashville, Tenn. During the performance on her benefit night in Louisville, Kg., a bouquet containing a valuable pair of ear-rings, with diamond pendants, was thrown to Miss Keene.

an entirely new Irish extravaganza, was given in Allyn Hall, Hartford, Conn., a few nights since, after George Vandenhoff had read scenes from the Merry Wives of

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear Academy of Muzic, Philadelphia, November 16, on the occasion of a grand testimonial to E. N. Thayer. On this Mr. Peter Richings and Mrss Caroline Richings and the companies of the Walnut, Arch and Chestnut street

De Haven & Company's circus was well received in New Orleans on the 2d of November, notwiths the rain of a very unfavorable evening. Mile. Lou was to go up in a balloon on the 3d inst., and the estab lishment was crowded.

E. T. Stetsen, the tragedian, took a benefit in Troy

N. Y., November 10. He personated the leading character in Othello. The bili was very attractive, Mass Waite, Miss Dillingham and Charley Nichols appearing. Miss Lanier danced afterwards, and Mr. Jackson gave a recita

dium," are giving exhibitions in magic in Troy, M. T. They talk of the "most startling" feats. Edwin Forrest played King Lear in New Bedford Mass , November 10.

Mr. John Murray is playing a "stor" engagement in der, in the Octoroon.

Miss Kate Reignolds is very successful in her engage

ment in Cleveland, Ohio. She plays at the Academy of Music, taking, a few nights since, the part of Count Saint Louis de Richelieu (aged sixteen years) in the translation called Youthful Days of Richelieu. She also appeared as Maggie Thistledown and Maggie Macfarlane in the farce The Bonnie Fishwife.

They announce the "last week of the dramatic sea son" at the Varieties theatre, St. Louis, and the engage ment of Mr. T. Cony and his "wonderful" dogs.

Foreign Theatricals.

Shakspere's Julius Cæsar was performed at Drury Lane, London, October 28, Mr. Phelps appearing as Brutus, James Anderson as Marc Antony, and Miss Atkinson Tom Taylor's Serf reached the one hundred and fourth

night of its representation at the Olympic theatre, London, October 28. A new comedy was announced to be produced there early in November. Arrah na Pogue has been reproduced at the Amphi

theatre, Liverpool, England. There is a change in the cast. Mr. Wyndham plays Shaun, Miss M'Ginty Arrah, and Mr. Sinclair the O'Grady.

Mr. Toole concluded his engagement at the Prince of

Wales theatre, Liverpool, October 28. He enjoyed an excellent benefit the night previous, when The Spital-fields Weaver, the Pretty Horsebreaker, and the Birthplace of Podgers, went with a freedom which delighted

he assemblage.

Mr. H. Williams, a favorite comedian in Liverpool, has entered on an engagement at the Adelphi theatre in that town. He appeared in the Phenomenon in the Smock Frock on the 27th of October.

Literary Intelligence.

An English translation of Mozart's letters by Lady Wallace was to be issued in London on the 4th of November. This lady's translation of Mendelsahon's letters has been read very extensively.

At the scale of price paid by M. Lacroix to Victor Burn for the Chausons des Bois et des Rues, which appeared in Paris October 26, each line of the work brings the author seven and a half francs.

GENURAL MEADS AT COOPER INSTITUTE .- We learn that our citizens will have the opportunity of greeting, this evening, the hero of Gettysburg. A telegram has been received by the American Union Commission, stating positively that he will attend the meeting fat Cooper Intitute this evening. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; ex-Governor Pollock, of Ponnsylvania, and General Fisk, Ommissioner of Ken-tucky and Tonnessee, will also address the meeting.